

Save Fuel
Examine your car
at
M.M.M.
TEL. 72952. BNEI BRAK
Soon in Haifa Too

TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER 26, 1957

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 140 PRUTA
VOL. XXXIII No. 6974

All classes
of Insurance
BOHAN
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
HAIFA - TEL-AVIV - JERUSALEM - NATANYA
REHOVOT - BEER-SHEVA - RAFAH

MARGINAL COLUMN By ARTHUR SAUL SUKES

THE resilience of children is one of the hopes of the human race. During the havoc and destruction of the last world war, one could see, as one passed through hamlets and villages recently devastated, not only dazed adults moving around in a bewildered attempt to get back to normal, but children already at play amid the ruins, often improving toys for themselves out of the more interesting bits of debris. For the imagination of the child gets speedily to work on what to the adult seem things useless and formless, transforming them into things of a hidden, secret beauty which only they know of and which serve them as the matter in which they practice the art of living and prepare themselves for the business of life. For such objects adults have invented the name "toys," a word which denotes that which is of ephemeral interest and of no real importance. But toys are not really miniature reproductions of the larger things of life. To the child they are the reality which it can grasp. It is the big and frightening world which is without meaning or dimension for them. In the toy they find significance and the toy is the bridge which will lead them into the life of the world and into a sense of belonging to it. The child needs such a world, reduced to the tangible, to a size he can handle, for only from that can he begin to create worlds of imagination and beauty to kindle his imagination and make it grow. When a child has no toys, he will make them, and there is no one who has not witnessed the pathos of a slum child with a bundle of rags and paper trying to make believe that it is a doll, which will then become a power releasing the fount of mother love and all the creative impulses which flow from it.

BEFORE The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund came into being eight years ago, there were tens of thousands of immigrant and underprivileged children in border villages, in poor districts, in homes and in slum areas who knew what it was to own anything that was not improvised, to have a toy that mirrored the great world with which they played, and to learn to come to terms. Moreover, in the struggle to absorb a flood of new immigrants which was the reality of the country, there was no ordered provision for decently equipped playgrounds or kindergartens with much more than chairs and tables. From the very first year The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund made it its aim that no underprivileged child should be without a toy on Hanukkah. The goodwill and kindness of readers throughout the land rapidly brought to the fund the realization of its aim. Then tens of thousands of pounds have been raised, and innumerable toys have poured into the fund. The fund has been opened with some of the proceeds. This change for a national effort on behalf of Israel's children has won world-wide recognition, so that each year as the Toy Appeal comes round, gifts and donations and offers to help pour in from all parts of the world; from Japan and Holland, from the U.S. and South Africa, almost as readily as from all parts of Israel. This year there are 35,000 children in kindergartens, homes, camps, remote and isolated settlements, slum areas and institutions who are looking to the Toy Fund for new equipment, new toys, new tools to fire the imagination of the children and set them off on their childish journeys into the realms of infinite and creative fancy.

BUT the Toy Fund does much more than help the children. It brings to actual gifts. All generous deeds carry us far beyond the actual object. The fund each year does just that. It is the cement that unites the nation. Through the children of all the tribes of Israel who participate as donors, and recipients, we create a sense of the family of Israel that endures as a formative influence on the national mind beyond the transient moment of the Hanukkah season when the campaign reaches its height. Tel Aviv, November 26.

U.S. 'Lags Dangerously'

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuters). — Senator Edwin Johnson, Democratic Chairman of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee investigating the U.S. defense programme, said today that the U.S. had "lagged dangerously behind the Soviet Union in the missile and outer space fields. He was speaking at a three-day series of public and secret hearings which opened here this morning.

U.K., French P.M.'s Confer on Tunisia

PARIS, Monday (Reuters). — Conversations between the Prime Ministers of Britain and France, Mr. Harold Macmillan and Mr. Felix Gaillard, started here today in an attempt to dissipate the tension between the two governments generated by Britain's delivery of small arms to Tunisia.

It was agreed to continue the talks tomorrow morning when the official communiqué on the result of the talks would be issued.

After lunch today Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Gaillard exchanged views on the Tunisian incident in a talk at which one of the main subjects was the delivery of arms to Tunisia. At the same time, an exchange of views took place between the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Faure, and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd. (Foreign Minister, M. Christian Pineau, is at present at the United Nations).

The talks were due to continue almost uninterrupted till late into the night.

Mr. Gaillard is expected to survive a stormy National Assembly debate this week on the new Algerian Reform Bill.

Political observers said a defeat for M. Gaillard in his own Radical Socialist Party congress in Strasbourg during the debate on Algeria on Saturday would not affect the Government's chances in the Assembly debate which starts tomorrow.

But they said the vote was bound to prove embarrassing for M. Gaillard on the eve of his meeting with the British Prime Minister, the visit to the U.S. of the King of Morocco, and the forthcoming Algerian debate in the U.N. The Government's case is that new and indisputable links between Algeria and France must be broken.

The opposition in his party, led by former Premier Pierre Mendes-France, believes that offers to mediate between the Tunisian and Moroccan leaders should be accepted. Though M. Mendes-France won tactical success in the Radical Congress he is still in the minority in the parliamentary party.

The Conservative and Socialist members of the Gaillard coalition will, if they swing even a more strongly in line behind the Premier, when he asks Parliament to approve the Reform Bill this week.

BRITISH SET OUT ACROSS ANTARCTIC
LONDON, Monday (Reuters). — The British Commonwealth bid to make the first land crossing of the Antarctic has begun here today.

The Foreign Office announced today that Britain, Chile and Argentina had renewed the eight-year-old Naval truce in the Antarctic for the duration of the coming season.

The Foreign Office also said that the continuation of nuclear testing was absolutely necessary for the achievement of "clean" Atomic and Hydrogen bombs. Dr. Teller described present U.S. missile programmes as "excellent," but said they had come too late. The Soviet Union began its programme immediately after the Second World War but the U.S. did not want to spend substantial amounts of money on the programme because it was feared that success was reasonably assured.

Egypt 'Captures' S. African Ship, Formerly Israel's

CAIRO, Monday (Reuters). — Egypt today refused to release the 1,395-ton South African ship, Range, which was detained yesterday at Port Said.

They said they "suspected" the ship was Israeli, though it was flying the South African flag.

The Range was formerly the Israeli vessel Kishon. It was sold to a South African company last month.

An Egyptian spokesman last night said: "When the Captain was asked to produce identification papers, he was unable to do so. When his cabin was searched an Israeli flag was found."

The spokesman referred to the ship as having been "captured" by the Egyptian authorities.

In Durban, a spokesman for the owners of the Range today said that his company does not anticipate any difficulties with the Egyptian authorities.

Amer Reports On Soviet Loan Terms
CAIRO, Monday (Reuters). — Egyptian Army Commander-in-Chief and Minister of War General Hakim Amer told the Council of the Nation (Parliament) in Cairo today that Egypt has sought the economic cooperation of the USSR for the implementation of the "Arabian blockade" thrown around Egypt.

He was reporting to the Council on his recent mission to Moscow.

General Amer told the Council that his talks in Moscow were political, economic and military. He said he had agreed with the Russians on the basis of the Soviet loan to Egypt which would amount to \$100 million over 12 years.

He stated that repayment of the loan, at 2.5 per cent interest would not begin before the completion of the projects to be financed by it, and would be spread over 12 years.

An official source today confirmed a local newspaper report that Czechoslovakia had agreed to grant Egypt industrial credits of \$20m.

The source said the Czech agreement was concluded during the visit to Prague last September of the Egyptian Minister of Finance, Mahmoud El Kaissuni.

Russian Jets Said Due in Egypt
WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuters). — The Egyptian Civil Aviation Administration today ordered all airlines entering the country to keep clear of Northern Egypt for two hours on Thursday, according to Cairo reports.

The official reason given for the order was the landing of Air Force maneuvers at that time, but diplomatic sources in Cairo say that the actual reason for the order is the expected arrival of flights of Russian jet fighters that are being delivered to the Egyptian Air Force.

Egypt Rejects Terms For Sterling Release
CAIRO, Monday (Reuters). — An Egyptian Ministry of Finance spokesman said today that Egypt would not pay compensation for British sequestered property out of Egyptian Sterling accounts that Britain may release.

At the Anglo-Egyptian financial talks in Rome the two sides are trying to agree on conditions for releasing a fixed sum from Egypt's frozen Sterling balances in London. Three days ago a Finance Ministry spokesman said Egypt had rejected a British offer to release \$21m. if 47m. of this sum is reserved for compensation to Britons.

In Rome yesterday Sir Denis Ricketts, leader of the British delegation said this was inaccurate, and was awaiting a Cairo reply to a request for clarification.

"Al Gounghoria" wrote today, according to U.P., that the Franco-Egyptian talks in Geneva are expected to end in settlement shortly and pave the way for the re-opening of normal economic relations between the two countries.

The newspaper said the talks are "at the beginning of the end," and added they will achieve their main objective — restoration of financial and economic relations between France and Egypt.

It added that the agreement would not be "expected to mention restoration of diplomatic relations, although they are expected as a result of the final financial and economic settlement."

Hamarskjold Flying to Amman on Friday To Discuss Jordan's Boycott of TSC Chief

B-G, Meir Call in Leary

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Israel's views on the critical border situation were communicated to the Acting Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and Foreign Minister Meir during a 75-minute conversation held at Mr. Ben-Gurion's office in Jerusalem yesterday.

The meeting, which was initiated by the Prime Minister, began at 5 p.m. Those present included Mr. Henri Vigier and Dr. Remy Gorgé, advisers to Col. Byron Leary, and Mr. Joseph Tekohah, Director of Armistice Affairs in the Foreign Ministry.

While the discussion covered matters concerning the recent outbreak of violence along the Syrian and Jordan borders, it is understood attention was focussed on Jordan's interference with the Mt. Scopus convoy.

The convoy has been held up for six days by Jordan's insistence that nine drums of petrol needed for the generator on Mt. Scopus be withdrawn.

An agreement with Jordan dating back to 1949 authorized the use of the Jordanian border crossing for the generator.

The Jordanian police and civilian caretakers on Mt. Scopus will be without supplies in a few more days unless the convoy is permitted to go up, but no change had taken place in Jordan's position by last night.

The American, British and French ambassadors have been kept informed on this matter and on the border situation in general. Sir Francis Baring, the British Ambassador, visited the Foreign Ministry on Sunday.

There were more incidents on the Syrian frontier yesterday.

The Army spokesman announced that in the morning a group of Syrian soldiers penetrated the demilitarized zone in the vicinity of Kibbutz Dan and fired on a group of persons in the settlement. No one was hurt.

Later, there were two incidents in which vehicles on the Tel el-Kadi — Dan road were fired on. There were no casualties.

A U.N. investigation of the murder of a Sha'ar Yashuv settler on Sunday has shown that the Syrian Arab Republic, of about 30 men, had stolen into Israel and set up several ambushes from which they fired on the settlers.

Seventy empty cartridge cases were found.

Goldmann Retreats On Talks with Soviets
By JENSE ZEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Monday. — The President of the World Zionist Organization, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, at a recent private session with Jewish leaders here, retreated slightly from his declared position that Israel ought to favour an East-West meeting on the Middle East.

Goldmann admitted that if such a meeting convened now, Western weakness and Soviet support for the Arab would result in a demand that Israel make concessions.

He refused, however, to concede that the Soviets are necessarily anti-Israel, or that Israel must always remain a pawn in the fight between the two giants.

Soviet Commander Tipped for Kremlin
BERLIN, Monday (Reuters). — The Commander-in-Chief of Soviet forces in East Germany, Marshal Andrei Grechko, paid a farewell visit to Communist Party leader Walter Ulbricht today, the East German news agency ADN reported.

ADN added that Marshal Grechko is to take up a high position in Moscow.

Autentative sources in West Berlin said earlier that he was to become Deputy Defence Minister. He has been in charge of Soviet forces in East Germany since June, 1953.

He is being replaced here by General M.V. Zharbov.

AFTER MIDNIGHT
The Secretary-General Hamarskjold yesterday conferred with Mr. Mordechai Kidron, the Israeli deputy delegate.

Reward Offered For Captured Israelis

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Having failed in three attempts over the week-end to kidnap Israeli farmers, Jordan is now offering rewards to spur on kidnappers.

Israel has passed on the information to the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission, Lieut-Col. George Flint, that Jordan is offering money to anyone who can bring an Israeli back alive.

It is believed that the money offered amounts to several dollars, no small sum for the average Jordanian.

Before the Sinai campaign, it will be recalled, fedayeen were offered similar sums for returning from their murder forays into Israel with the ears of their victims.

Syrians Concentrate On Israel Border
NEW YORK, Monday (INA). — The "New York Daily Mirror" visiting correspondent, Erwin Saltsman, cabled today that "Syria is concentrating about 6,000 soldiers on a 15-mile front on the Israel border."

He said that, standing on the Bnot Yaakov Bridge over the River Jordan, he could see "rows upon rows of Syrian machine-gun emplacements."

"This could be the location where the spark for a fast-spreading clash will be struck," he wrote.

Syrians' Victim Buried in Village
By DAVID SMALEV,
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS, Monday. — Yosef Ben-Haim, the Sha'ar Yashuv settler who was killed by the Syrians yesterday, was today buried in his village. He was 32 years old and had three daughters. He had served in the Israel Air Force as a member of a group from Hungary.

The Chairman of the Upper Galilee District Council, Mr. Ya'acov Eshkol, spoke at the graveside. His fellow villagers, neighbouring settlers and representatives of the Government attended the funeral.

U.N. Observers today completed their investigation of the attack and sent their report to U.N. Headquarters in Jerusalem. They found evidence that the Syrians had penetrated 400 metres inside Israeli territory and set up ambushes.

The workers from whom they obtained evidence said that the Syrians had got their hands on a Soviet-made machine gun, wearing grey-blue uniforms similar to those of the Israel Border Police.

Work in the area continues. More labourers, equipment and police guards have been brought to the scene where the Jewish National Fund is engaged on a soil improvement project. The 600 dunam tract is to be cleared of rocks and turned over to Sha'ar Yashuv for cultivation.

Knesset Passes 1st Reading Of IL40m. Supplementary Budget
Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The IL40m. supplementary budget for the current fiscal year passed its first reading in the Knesset yesterday by a vote of 26-9.

The bill was supported by the Coalition parties and was opposed by Herut and the Communists. The General Zionists, Agudat Yisrael, Poalei Agudat Yisrael obtained a Communist motion calling for the bill's return to the Knesset.

Winding up the debate, Finance Minister Levi Eshkol said he could not understand the objections raised by some Members to the concept of a supplementary budget.

Even if we lived under much more stable conditions, there was always a chance that in the middle of the year it was obvious that revenue would be underestimated by some IL15m. This sum would make it possible to advance the building of the pipeline to Mitzpeh Ramon.

Would it then be the duty of the Treasury to sit and wait until the end of the year in order then to receive the approval of the Knesset, or is it better to bring the change in the middle of the year so that the Knesset may approve and the work begin?

Wages and Index
Commenting on his reference to the automatic linking of wages to the cost-of-living index in his opening speech, which had been criticized by a number of speakers, Mr. Eshkol repeated that this subject called for re-examination. An evidence of this he pointed out was that a committee was now examining the question.

He doubted whether the Government could take it upon itself to guarantee that prices would remain at one level all the year round, no matter what happened. Wage-earners could not take the view that objective conditions — mud, rain, drought, pests, or national emergency — were no concern of theirs. There should be some connection between wages and the

May Meet Other Governments

UNITED NATIONS, Monday (Reuters). — It was announced tonight that U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hamarskjold plans to leave for Amman on Friday, returning here by December 8.

An official statement said he would probably have talks with "other Governments in the area" if time permits.

It was earlier announced in Amman that Mr. Hamarskjold had called Foreign Minister Samir Rifai expressing his readiness to come to Jordan to conduct personal talks with King Hussein and his Government on the question of Jordan's future cooperation with the Acting U.N. Truce Organization Chief, Colonel Byron Leary.

The Jordan announcement said that Mr. Hamarskjold had requested the Government to postpone a decision on the question of cooperation with Colonel Leary pending further study of all its details. The announcement added that Foreign Minister Rifai called the Secretary General his Government's welcome of the proposed visit.

Asked if Jordan would resume cooperation with Colonel Leary, a Jordan Government spokesman said tonight that Jordan will still insist on non-cooperation with Colonel Leary until Mr. Hamarskjold arrives here and then "we'll discuss the case and convince him of our viewpoint."

It is believed here that Jordan has suspended her request for the replacement of Colonel Leary until Mr. Hamarskjold's arrival.

Confidence in Leary
Informed sources have indicated that Mr. Hamarskjold was concerned over recent developments along the Israel-Jordan border and particularly with Jordan's expression of no confidence in Colonel Leary.

Rifai called Mr. Hamarskjold yesterday accusing Colonel Leary of bias in favour of Israel.

In a statement last night a U.N. Secretariat spokesman reiterated the Secretary-General's "full personal confidence" in Colonel Leary.

The spokesman said Mr. Hamarskjold had also suggested to Rifai that if further discussions were necessary they should be conducted with the Secretariat. At the time, the official said that this meant negotiations with U.N. staff already on the spot.

Soviet Reports on Israel 'Without Foundation'
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A categorical denial of Russian press reports of a "plot" to attack Syria and of Israeli troop concentrations was issued by the Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday. Every element in these reports was completely without foundation, he said.

It is understood that no representations have been made to the Soviet Union on the matter.

Diphtheria in Jordan
The Jordan Ministry of Education has ordered the closing of all private and Government kindergartens for two weeks in view of a local epidemic of diphtheria, it was reported yesterday by the Old City daily "Al-Difa".

Health Ministry authorities told The Jerusalem Post last night that a report on the epidemic would be sought through the U.N. so that proper measures may be taken, if necessary, to safeguard Israel's population.

Off-Duty Policeman
One of the victims has been identified as Amir Shye, aged 24, of Kfar Haim, near Natanya. He was a member of the Border Police off-duty at the time of the shooting. The second young man has not been identified.

Documents found on the dead men were withheld by the Jordanians, who said they were needed for their investigations. The bodies were not identified by the Jordanians and the transfer papers referred to them as "Body No. 1, wearing brown shoes," and "Body No. 2, wearing black boots."

At first sight, it appears that the men were shot at from a range of 20 to 30 metres.

On Israel soil, the bodies were put into wooden coffins and placed on a command car. A guard of non-Israeli soldiers followed the truck to Eilat.

Bigamy Law
The Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen, last night presented for its first reading an amendment to the bigamy law. The debate is scheduled for today.

The Courts have ruled that, under the present law, a Jew who is married by religious ceremony in a country which requires a civil ceremony is not guilty of bigamy if he marries another woman in Israel. The amendment would change that.

Monks will be the main beneficiaries of a change permitting remarriage if the spouse suffers from mental illness and is not in a position to agree to the dissolution of the marriage.

25 DIE IN BUS CRASH IN INDIA
CALCUTTA, Monday (U.P.). — Twenty-five persons were killed near Muzaffarpur, Bihar, yesterday when a bus failed to negotiate a curve and plunged into a river.

Winter is Here! Wear Shoes With Soles by Suliatan

Waterproof 3* STRONGER

A TASTY REDUCING MEAL

FROMINE CREAM CRACKER

Social & Personal

The President yesterday received M. Pierre Gilibert, the French Ambassador, who offered his congratulations on the President's re-election. The President also received a delegation of the heads of the Little League Council in the Little League Council, extended congratulations on the President's re-election.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, yesterday received Mr. Eric Ward, the Resident Representative of the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration.

A farewell reception was given yesterday for Dr. W. R. R. Secretary-General of the Holland-Israel Trade Centre in Amsterdam, by Mr. E. Dabberg, the Centre's representative in Israel.

The Foreign Ministry is to hold a luncheon tomorrow for the participants in the recent International Congress of French language journalists. The luncheon will be addressed by the former Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Maurice Fischer. On Sunday, the French group presented a medal and scroll from the Mayor of Paris to Mayor Abba Khoussy of Haifa. The visitors later toured the town and in the evening were received by the Haifa Journalists' Association at the Lev Hachamel Hotel.

A lecture, "Reflections on Modern Mysticism," will be given by Mr. Arthur S. Super at the Hadassah Club for Overseas Visitors, Sirrus Health Centre, Rehovot, on Sunday, November 24, at 8 p.m. The lecture will be in English.

Mrs. Gerda Luft will lecture (in German) on "The History of the Jewish People," under the auspices of the Central European Immigrants Association, at Rehovot, on Sunday, November 24, at 8 p.m. The lecture will be in English.

The Haifa Museum is moving to its new premises today near the Tel Aviv excavations, opposite the Ramat Aviv Hotel. The new phone number is 37659.

BIRTH
To Malka, wife of Gideon Blumenfeld, at the Kaplan Hospital, Rehovot, on Friday, November 22, 1957 — a son.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE
NEBENZAHN-FINKEL
Dr. and Mrs. E. Nebenzhahn and Rami and Mrs. H. Z. Finkel cordially invite friends and acquaintances to the wedding of their children Avigdor and Shirah, which is to take place on Tuesday, December 3, at 3 p.m. at The Kings Hotel, Jerusalem.

MEMORIAL SERVICE
A memorial service and tombstone setting took place yesterday at Rehovot, Jerusalem, to mark the anniversary of the tragic death of Amos Silberg, son of Supreme Court Justice M. Silberg.

Editors Chip In For Toy Fund
A fine gesture by the heads of the country's Press has enriched the Toy Fund by IL100. A cheque for that amount was yesterday received from the Israel Editors' Committee, with a note wishing the well from their General Secretary, Mr. Moshe Ron.

Another note, plus a cheque for IL25, arrived today from a couple of warm-hearted friends in New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cohen had visited last Hanukkah and the memory of the Toy Fund had remained with them. Mrs. Cohen remarks in her note: "It is a splendid thing that you are doing, bringing the most treasured happiness to a child through a toy."

Mrs. Helen Rossi of The Jerusalem Post addressed the Ashkelon Rotary Club last night on the Toy Fund, and obtained the Club's promise of assistance.

The past two days' receipts of IL423,700 bring the total of cash contributions to IL1,851,700.

Contributors on Sunday and Monday were:

IL100 — Israel Editors' Committee, Tel Aviv

IL250 — Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cohen, New York

IL250 — Staff of Central Laboratory of Kupat Holim, 54 UNO Avenue, Haifa

IL150 — Shikun Havaikim of Hapoel Hamizrachi, Tel Aviv

IL15 — Mr. Levi, Tel Aviv

IL10 — N.M. Kibbutz Tzfat, Tzfat

IL100 — Shikun Havaikim of Hapoel Hamizrachi, Tel Aviv

IL500 — Shikun Amami of Hapoel Hamizrachi, Tel Aviv

IL500 — For Yara, on her sixth birthday

IL100 — Isaac Bleiman, I. Shaviv, Y. Marash, J.L. Pharmacy Manager, Beer-Sheva, Dabak, Netanya, etc.

IL100 — For Yara, on her sixth birthday

IL100 — Simon, Paris

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post November 26, 1957

In the Supreme Court Sitting As Court of Civil Appeal

Before the Deputy President (Justice Cheshin), Justices Silberg and Witkon.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine v. Dr. E. Schachter (C.A. 124/56, Motion 229/57)

Doctrine of Unjust Enrichment

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered on April 13, 1956 (in C.C. 1102/55).

One Nathan Hoser was employed by the Jewish Agency as an agricultural instructor and in terms of his contract of employment the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated. Hoser was seriously injured in a bus accident caused by the negligence of Dr. E. Schachter, as a result of which he was unable to resume his work in the Agency. He received from the Agency an amount of IL200, but his claim for damages was dismissed.

The Agency appealed to the Supreme Court, claiming that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

Neither Punish Nor Compensate

This argument, Justice Cheshin said, betrayed a misunderstanding of the nature of the quasi-contractual obligation to principles of which the appellant's counsel sought to apply. It was not intended, by the enforcement of this quasi-contractual obligation, to punish the defendant for damage caused by him, nor was the obligation designed to compensate the plaintiff for the damage.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, stated that the amount of IL200, which was paid to Hoser, was not a benefit, but a loss, and that the Agency was liable to pay him his full salary for one year after his employment terminated.

or by contract, cannot recover the sum paid in any quasi-contractual basis.

Justice Witkon

Justice Witkon agreed that the appellant could not succeed on the basis of unjust enrichment, although he had no doubt that it had suffered financial loss as a result of the accident. He did not see this loss, he said, in the salary which the appellant was obliged by contract to pay Hoser in any event, but in the services of which it had been deprived. He was also of the opinion, Justice Witkon continued, that the respondent had to some extent, been enriched, since the amount which he had had to pay Hoser had been reduced as a result of the receipt of the sum paid by the appellant.

Enrichment, he said, need not take the positive form of an addition to a man's property, but can also be negative in that his property has not been diminished. This was in accord with the decision in Croyd's case.

However, according to that decision, such enrichment, even in the negative sense, was not present in the matter now considered, since the wrongdoer was never liable for any damage other than that in fact suffered by the plaintiff, and this could not be a basis for enrichment. He had doubts, Justice Witkon said, whether this reasoning did not unduly restrict the doctrine of unjust enrichment, but he was based upon considerations applicable to the amount of damages recoverable in tort, and not in contract.

Although, Justice Witkon continued, there was here a case where one party lost, and another gained, the one who lost could not recover against the other because there was no direct link between the loss — viz, the loss of services — and the gain, the reduction of the damages payable. It was not the loss of Hoser's services, but the loss of the plaintiff's property, which was the basis for the claim.

The necessary basis, therefore, was unjust enrichment and it followed that where this was absent, there was no basis for recovery. The question, therefore, was whether the respondent had in fact been enriched in the present case.

Appellant's counsel was not correct in contending that the respondent had been enriched. Justice Cheshin continued, the damages payable in tort, he said, were not something belonging to the plaintiff found its way unjustly into the pocket of the defendant.

The only remedy which might have been available to the appellant was the recovery of damages for loss of services, which it was not disputing was not open to him in the present case. In a claim based upon unjust enrichment, however, it was imperative that the enrichment should have been at the expense of the plaintiff, and in the absence of this element there is no foundation for the claim.

Appellant's application to amend its statement of claim, Justice Cheshin said, was dismissed. Appellant to pay respondent's costs, together with counsel's fees, in the inclusive sum of IL450.

Judgment delivered on November 14, 1957.

Syrians and M.A.C.

Hamas (World Agency) writes that while the Syrians feel that the M.A.C. agreement was all a mistake and that they are doing their best to convince the Syrians that there is no foundation for the claim.

Appellant's application to amend its statement of claim, Justice Cheshin said, was dismissed. Appellant to pay respondent's costs, together with counsel's fees, in the inclusive sum of IL450.

Judgment delivered on November 14, 1957.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
520, 245, 243 & 417 M.
12:00 — 12:15 — 12:30 — 12:45 — 1:00 — 1:15 — 1:30 — 1:45 — 2:00 — 2:15 — 2:30 — 2:45 — 3:00 — 3:15 — 3:30 — 3:45 — 4:00 — 4:15 — 4:30 — 4:45 — 5:00 — 5:15 — 5:30 — 5:45 — 6:00 — 6:15 — 6:30 — 6:45 — 7:00 — 7:15 — 7:30 — 7:45 — 8:00 — 8:15 — 8:30 — 8:45 — 9:00 — 9:15 — 9:30 — 9:45 — 10:00 — 10:15 — 10:30 — 10:45 — 11:00 — 11:15 — 11:30 — 11:45 — 12:00 — 12:15 — 12:30 — 12:45 — 1:00 — 1:15 — 1:30 — 1:45 — 2:00 — 2:15 — 2:30 — 2:45 — 3:00 — 3:15 — 3:30 — 3:45 — 4:00 — 4:15 — 4:30 — 4:45 — 5:00 — 5:15 — 5:30 — 5:45 — 6:00 — 6:15 — 6:30 — 6:45 — 7:00 — 7:15 — 7:30 — 7:45 — 8:00 — 8:15 — 8:30 — 8:45 — 9:00 — 9:15 — 9:30 — 9:45 — 10:00 — 10:15 — 10:30 — 10:45 — 11:00 — 11:15 — 11:30 — 11:45 — 12:00 — 12:15 — 12:30 — 12:45 — 1:00 — 1:15 — 1:30 — 1:45 — 2:00 — 2:15 — 2:30 — 2:45 — 3:00 — 3:15 — 3:30 — 3:45 — 4:00 — 4:15 — 4:30 — 4:45 — 5:00 — 5:15 — 5:30 — 5:45 — 6:00 — 6:15 — 6:30 — 6:45 — 7:00 — 7:15 — 7:30 — 7:45 — 8:00 — 8:15 — 8:30 — 8:45 — 9:00 — 9:15 — 9:30 — 9:45 — 10:00 — 10:15 — 10:30 — 10:45 — 11:00 — 11:15 — 11:30 — 11:45 — 12:00 — 12:15 — 12:30 — 12:45 — 1:00 — 1:15 — 1:30 — 1:45 — 2:00 — 2:15 — 2:30 — 2:45 — 3:00 — 3:15 — 3:30 — 3:45 — 4:00 — 4:15 — 4:30 — 4:45 — 5:00 — 5:15 — 5:30 — 5:45 — 6:00 — 6:15 — 6:30 — 6:45 — 7:00 — 7:15 — 7:30 — 7:45 — 8:00 — 8:15 — 8:30 — 8:45 — 9:00 — 9:15 — 9:30 — 9:45 — 10:00 — 10:15 — 10:30 — 10:45 — 11:00 — 11:15 — 11:30 — 11:45 — 12:00 — 12:15 — 12:30 — 12:45 — 1:00 — 1:15 — 1:30 — 1:45 — 2:00 — 2:15 — 2:30 — 2:45 — 3:00 — 3:15 — 3:30 — 3:45 — 4:00 — 4:15 — 4:30 — 4:45 — 5:00 — 5:15 — 5:30 — 5:45 — 6:00 — 6:15 — 6:30 — 6:45 — 7:00 — 7:15 — 7:30 — 7:45 — 8:00 — 8:15 — 8:30 — 8:45 — 9:00 — 9:15 — 9:30 — 9:45 — 10:00 — 10:15 — 10:30 — 10:45 — 11:00 — 11:15 — 11:30 — 11:45 — 12:00 — 12:15 — 12:30 — 12:45 — 1:00 — 1:15 — 1:30 — 1:45 — 2:00 — 2:15 — 2:30 — 2:45 — 3:00 — 3:15 — 3:30 — 3:45 — 4:00 — 4:15 — 4:30 — 4:45 — 5:00 — 5:15 — 5:30 — 5:45 — 6:00 — 6:15 — 6:30 — 6:45 — 7:00 — 7:15 — 7:30 — 7:45 — 8:00 — 8:15 — 8:30 — 8:45 — 9:00 — 9:15 — 9:30 — 9:45 — 10:00 — 10:15 — 10:30 — 10:45 — 11:00 — 11:15 — 11:30 — 11:45 — 12:00 — 12:15 — 12:30 — 12:45 — 1:00 — 1:15 — 1:30 — 1:45 — 2:00 — 2:15 — 2:30 — 2:45 — 3:00 — 3:15 — 3:30 — 3:45 — 4:00 — 4:15 — 4:30 — 4:45 — 5:00 — 5:15 — 5:30 — 5:45 — 6:00 — 6:15 — 6:30 — 6:45 — 7:00 — 7:15 — 7:30 — 7:45 — 8:00 — 8:15 — 8:30 — 8:45 — 9:00 — 9:15 — 9:30 — 9:45 — 10:00 — 10:15 — 10:30 — 10:45 — 11:00 — 11:15 — 11:30 — 11:45 — 12:00 — 12:15 — 12:30 — 12:45 — 1:00 — 1:15 — 1:30 — 1:45 — 2:00 — 2:15 — 2:30 — 2:45 — 3:00 — 3:15 — 3:30 — 3:45 — 4:00 — 4:15 — 4:30 — 4:45 — 5:00 — 5:15 — 5:30 — 5:45 — 6:00 — 6:15 — 6:30 — 6:45 — 7:00 — 7:15 — 7:30 — 7:45 — 8:00 — 8:15 — 8:30 — 8:45 — 9:00 — 9:15 — 9:30 — 9:45 — 10:00 — 10:15 — 10:30 — 10:45 — 11:00 — 11:15 — 11:30 — 11:45 — 12:00 — 12:15 — 12:30 — 12:45 — 1:00 — 1:15 — 1:30 — 1:45 — 2:00 — 2:15 — 2:30 — 2:45 — 3:00 — 3:15 — 3:30 — 3:45 — 4:00 — 4:15 — 4:30 — 4:45 — 5:00 — 5:15 — 5:30 — 5:45 — 6:00 — 6:15 — 6:30 — 6:45 — 7:00 — 7:15 — 7:30 — 7:45 — 8:00 — 8:15 — 8:30 — 8:45 — 9:00 — 9:15 — 9:30 — 9:45 — 10:00 — 10:15 — 10:30 — 10:45 — 11:00 — 11:15 — 11:30 — 11:45 — 12:00 — 12:15 — 12:30 — 12:45 — 1:00 — 1:15 — 1:30 — 1:45 — 2:00 — 2:15 — 2:30 — 2:45 — 3:00 — 3:15 — 3:30 — 3:45 — 4:00 — 4:15 — 4:30 — 4:45 — 5:00 — 5:15 — 5:30 — 5:45 — 6:00 — 6:15 — 6:30 — 6:45 — 7:00 — 7:15 — 7:30 — 7:45 — 8:00 — 8:15 — 8:30 — 8:45 — 9:00 — 9:15 — 9:30 — 9:45 — 10:00 — 10:15 — 10:30 — 10:45 — 11:00 — 11:15 — 11:30 — 11:45 — 12:00 — 12:15 — 12:30 — 12:45 — 1:00 — 1:15 — 1:30 — 1:45 — 2:00 — 2:15 — 2:30 — 2:45 — 3:00 — 3:15 — 3:30 — 3:45 — 4:00 — 4:15 — 4:30 — 4:45 — 5:00 — 5:15 — 5:30 — 5:45 — 6:00 — 6:15 — 6:30 — 6:45 — 7:00 — 7:15 — 7:30 — 7:45 — 8:00 — 8:15 — 8:30 — 8:45 — 9:00 — 9:15 — 9:30 — 9:45 — 10:00 — 10:15 — 10:30 — 10:45 — 11:00 — 11:15 — 11:30 — 11:45 — 12:00 — 12:15 — 12:30 — 12:45 — 1:00 — 1:15 — 1:30 — 1:45 — 2:00 — 2:15 — 2:30 — 2:45 — 3:00 — 3:15 — 3:30 — 3:45 — 4:00 — 4:15 — 4:30 — 4:45 — 5:00 — 5:15 — 5:30 — 5:45 — 6:00 — 6:15 — 6:30 — 6:45 — 7:00 — 7:15 — 7:30 — 7:45 — 8:00 — 8:15 — 8:30 — 8:45 — 9:00 — 9:15 — 9:30 — 9:45 — 10:00 — 10:15 — 10:30 — 10:45 — 11:00 — 11:15 —

